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Oak Street
UNCLASSIFIED
1921

THE GRADUATE COLLEGE
OF THE STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

FINAL EXAMINATION

OF

SÖREN J. M. P. FOGDALL

PH. B., DES MOINES COLLEGE, 1910
M. A., UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 1915

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1921, 9 A. M.
ROOM 214, HALL OF LIBERAL ARTS

Committee in Charge:

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN
PROFESSOR SCHLESINGER
PROFESSOR PLUM
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR PELZER
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR VAN DER ZEE
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LAUER
PROFESSOR SIEG

OUTLINE OF STUDIES

Major Subject: American History

History of Foreign Relations (Schlesinger)
Recent American History (Schlesinger)
American History Seminar (Schlesinger)
History of the New West (Jernegan, Chicago)
Civil War and Reconstruction (Dodd, Chicago)
Survey of American History, 1763-1865 (Shepardson,
Chicago)

Minor Subject: Modern European History

Social History of Europe (Benjamin)
European History Seminar (Benjamin)
Russian History (Plum)
English Constitutional History (Plum)
The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Era (Thompson,
Chicago)
The Era of Absolute Monarchies (Harvey, Chicago)

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DISSERTATION

History of Danish-American Diplomacy

This thesis attempts to trace for the first time the diplomatic relations between the United States and Denmark from 1776 to 1920. It takes up the following subjects:

- I. Early relations between the United States and Denmark, 1776-1800
- II. Problems of the Napoleonic Era, 1800-1815
- III. The negotiation of treaties and the settlement of claims, 1815-1847
- IV. The abolition of the sound dues and other problems, 1841-1860
- V. Danish-American relations resulting from the Civil War, 1860-1872
- VI. Miscellaneous problems of the latter part of the nineteenth century, 1868-1900
- VII. Recent relations between the United States and Denmark, 1900-1920

Danish-American diplomatic history includes several interesting events which have grown out of the maritime relations of the two powers. Perhaps the most prominent of these is the abolition of the sound dues. From time immemorial Denmark had been collecting toll on all vessels that entered the Baltic Sea. Through the influence of the United States this practice was abolished. Two prominent disputes involving large sums of money were settled by arbitration in 1830 and in 1889. The history of the negotiations (1865-1917) connected with the purchase of the Danish West Indies is another subject extensively treated.



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BIOGRAPHY

Sören J. M. P. Fogdall was born in Denmark September 2, 1879, and was educated in the public schools of that country. In 1899 (three years after his arrival in the United States) he entered the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls, and later finished his high school work at Morgan Park Academy, Morgan Park, Illinois. From 1903 to 1906 he attended the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. He received the degrees of Ph. B. from Des Moines College in 1910 and M. A. from the University of Chicago in 1915. He entered the University of Iowa in the fall of 1920 as a Senior Fellow in History. For the last nine years he has been a member of the faculty of Des Moines College (now Des Moines University) holding the chair of history.

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THE GRADUATE COLLEGE
OF THE STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

FINAL EXAMINATION

OF

HAZEL MARTHA STANTON

A. B. UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, 1912
M. A. UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, 1918

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1921, 2:00 P. M.
ROOM 211, HALL OF LIBERAL ARTS

Committee in Charge:

PROFESSOR SEASHORE
PROFESSOR STARBUCK
PROFESSOR PATRICK
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR WILLIAMS
PROFESSOR CLAPP
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR YOUNG
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR STROMSTEN

OUTLINE OF STUDIES

Major Subject: Psychology

Psychology of Music (Seashore)
Research in Psychology (Seashore)
Laboratory Psychology (Seashore, Williams)
Genetic Psychology (Starbuck)
Mental and Physical Measurements (Sylvester)

Minor Subject: Aesthetics

Aesthetics (Starbuck)
History of Philosophy (Patrick)
Vocal Expression (Katherine Jewell Everts)

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DISSERTATION

The Inheritance of Specific Musical Capacities

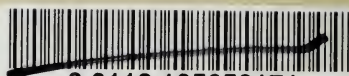
This study is regarded as a preliminary skirmish to establish the technique for the experimental investigation of the inheritance of musical talent. Six family groups in which one member was conspicuously talented in music were studied.

The dissertation is a report of procedure and findings up to the present time. Four of the Seashore Measures of Musical Talent, the sense of pitch, the sense of intensity, the sense of time, and tonal memory were used, supplemented by a short association test and an interrogation covering individual case histories, individual musical experiences, direct and indirect ancestral musical items. An analyzed rating is proposed for many of the topics contained in the interrogation. The results of the measures of musical capacities were evaluated for three age groups in terms of percentile ranks based on a large unselected group.

The significance of these measures of sensory capacities in identifying musical talent is partially presented in a study of the correlation between these measures and the ratings of supplementary data, and a comparison of the five per cent highest and lowest talent charts of those above the age of forty years.

The family records presented in this dissertation consist of the pedigree charts, tabulated results and ratings, ancestral musical items and a descriptive explanation of the records for filing. The measurements of musical capacities are presented graphically for each family in the form of talent pedigree charts followed by tables showing the distribution of the capacities in the offspring of six types of mating with the facts, so far as established, in harmony with certain Mendelian principles.

The necessary expenses for field work were met by an appropriation from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Genetics. The personal coöperation of C. B. Davenport, director of this department, was a contributing factor. Original records and pedigree charts are filed in the Eugenics Record Office vault, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.



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BIOGRAPHY

Hazel Martha Stanton was born in Stromsburg, Nebraska, July 16, 1890. After graduation from the Stromsburg high school in 1908, and the State University of Nebraska in 1912, she was principal of the Oak Grove school, Hood River, Oregon, for four years. This was followed by one year of study in music and vocal expression at the University of California. She entered the department of psychology, the State University of Iowa, in 1917. For the first year she held a scholarship; for the next two years, a fellowship; for the current year, an instructorship on part time. The greater part of the year 1920 was spent in the East collecting measurements of musical people for a study of musical inheritance. She has studied voice approximately seven years with Charles H. Mills, School of Music, Lincoln, Nebraska, with O. T. Wedemeyer, Portland, Oregon, and with Mrs. Gertrude Beckman, Berkeley, California. She is a member of the honor societies Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

THE GRADUATE COLLEGE
OF THE STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

FINAL EXAMINATION

OF

GLENN NEWTON MERRY

A. B. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, 1910

M. A. UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, 1915

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1921, 8:00 A. M.

ROOM 211, HALL OF LIBERAL ARTS

Committee in Charge:

PROFESSOR SEASHORE

PROFESSOR STARBUCK

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR WILLIAMS

PROFESSOR RUGGLES

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR STONE

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR HEWLETT

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR SHAW

OUTLINE OF STUDIES

Major Subject: Psychology

Research (Seashore)

Psychology of Music (Seashore)

Seminar (Seashore)

Laboratory Course (Seashore, Williams)

Genetic Psychology (Starbuck)

Psychology of Advertising and Salesmanship (Knight,
Brisco)

Physics of Sound (Stewart)

Employment Psychology (Burt)

First Minor Subject: Economics and Commerce

Research (Loos, Brisco)

Labor Problems and Labor Legislation (Peirce)

Principles in Efficiency (Brisco)

Trade Unionism (Stone)

Second Minor Subject: Public Speaking

PUBLICATIONS

Fundamentals of Oral Expression. Pamphlet of 70 pages, 1915.

Principles of Speaking. Handbook of 200 pages, 1920.

High School Plays. The Quarterly Journal of Public Speaking, Vol. II,
July, 1916, pp. 171-176.

Accessory Sinuses and Resonance. Quarterly Journal of Public Speaking,
Vol. III, July, 1917, pp. 272-275.

National Defense and Public Speaking. Quarterly Journal of Speech
Education, Vol. IV, January, 1918, pp. 53-60.

*A Roentgenological Method of Measuring the Potentiality of Voice Reso-
nance*. The Journal of Roentgenology, Vol. I, October, 1918, pp. 257-
263.

Research in Speech Education. The Quarterly Journal of Speech Educa-
tion, Vol. VII, April, 1921, pp. 97-108.

Nasal Resonance. The Quarterly Journal of Speech Education, Vol. VII,
April, 1921, pp. 171-176.

Editor of the Iowa Debates, the H. W. Wilson Handbook Series, 1913,
1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919.

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Clark Street

DISSERTATION

Voice Inflection in Speech

The purpose of this research was to apply objective methods of study to the pitch inflections of the human voice in speech. This necessitated a technique in which all factors were under careful control. Because they were readily available and because they yielded to the type of experimentation proposed, commercial phonograph records of speaking voices were used as a basis for this investigation. It was necessary to construct delicate apparatus that would enlarge faithfully and transcribe the sound waves of the phonograph record.

The mechanical principle of transfer which was finally perfected is very simple and direct, consisting essentially of a light lever, 90 centimeters long, tracing on a kymograph drum. The phonograph turn-table and the kymograph drum are driven by the same motor and synchronized. On the base of the turn-table, teeth are accurately cut for intervals of one one-hundredth of a second, at the normal speed of revolution. These teeth operate a ratchet mercury contact which interrupts an induction coil circuit so as to produce a spark through the tracing point one hundred times a second.

For interpretative purposes records were also studied with the Seashore tonoscope.

A system of projecting readings on a scale of equal tone values has been developed.

Certain preliminary conclusions are drawn from the material studied in regard to voice in speech. These are:

1. Speech sounds tend to be spoken in a circumflex pitch form.
2. Accent and intensity emphasis tend to be accompanied by a rise in pitch of the vowel or word that is higher than the unaccented syllable or unemphasized word.
3. Highly emotional thought seems to permit of most effective expression through a wide range of pitch; while expository thought permits of effective expression through a narrow range of pitch.
4. Thought completed with a falling inflection tends to suggest repulsion; with a rising inflection, attraction.



BIOGRAPHY

Glenn Newton Merry was born at Orleans, Nebraska, August 3, 1886. He was graduated from Northwestern University in 1910; from the Cumnock School of Oratory, Northwestern University, Diploma Course, 1911; and from the University of Iowa, with the M. A. degree in 1915. In June, 1920, he entered the University of Iowa as a graduate student in the Department of Psychology, having been granted a year's leave of absence from his position as acting head of the Department of Public Speaking in this university.

THE GRADUATE COLLEGE
OF THE STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

FINAL EXAMINATION

OF

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ZUEHL

B. A. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE, 1906
B. D. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE, 1907
M. A. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, 1911

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921, AT 8:00 A. M.
ROOM 211, HALL OF LIBERAL ARTS

Committee in Charge:

PROFESSOR SEASHORE
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR WILLIAMS
PROFESSOR STARBUCK
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR CASE
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR HAYNES
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR YOUNG
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR HEWLETT

OUTLINE OF STUDIES

Major Subject: Psychology

Research (Seashore)
Seminar in Psychology (Seashore, Williams, Starbuck)
Experimental Aesthetics (Starbuck)
Advanced Educational Psychology (Knight)
Abnormal Psychology (Miner)
Social Psychology (Röman)
Aesthetics and Psychology of Religion (Swenson)

Minor Subject: Sociology

Advanced Social Theory (Case)
Anthropology (Jenks)
Social Pathology (Smith)

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DISSERTATION

Measurement of Auditory Acuity with the Pitch Range Audiometer

The object of this investigation was to establish norms and refine the technique and procedure in the measurement of auditory acuity with the pitch range audiometer.

The thesis gives a detailed method of procedure and a critique of the sources of error.

Separate norms for children, youths, and aged people are established giving a curve for superior, excellent, average, poor, and very poor.



BIOGRAPHY

Benjamin Franklin Zuehl was born at Britt, Iowa, on January 12, 1883. His early education was obtained in the rural school and the high school of Mason City, Iowa. He entered the University of Minnesota in 1909 and continued graduate work in psychology and sociology at that university for three years.

Since 1912 he has been a member of the teaching staff of Western Union College in the department of psychology and sociology.

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THE GRADUATE COLLEGE
OF THE STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

FINAL EXAMINATION

OF

EARL STANFIELD FULLBROOK

B. A. MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE, 1914

M. A. UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, 1918

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921, 8:00 A. M.

ROOM 206, HALL OF LIBERAL ARTS

Committee in Charge:

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR HAYNES

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR CASE

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR KNIGHT

PROFESSOR RUGGLES

PROFESSOR SHAMBAUGH

PROFESSOR WYLIE

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LAUER

OUTLINE OF STUDIES

Major Subject: Sociology

- Principles of Sociology (Stuckey)
- Rural Sociology (Haynes)
- Social Democracy (Haynes)
- Historical Sociology (Case)
- Theory of Applied Sociology (Case)
- Criminology (Haynes)
- Methods of Research (Haynes)
- Labor and Immigration (Peirce)

Minor Subject: Economics

- Business Efficiency (Brisco)
- Business Organization (Brisco)
- Development of Economics (Loos)
- Public Finance (Whitney)
- Investments (Whitney)

PUBLICATIONS

- “Relief Work in Iowa during the Civil War” in *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. XVI.
- “Sanitary Fairs — a Method of Raising Funds for Relief Work in Iowa during the Civil War” in *Iowa and War*, No. 6.

DISSERTATION

The American Red Cross in Iowa

The dissertation is an historical and analytical study of the origin, development and activities of the American Red Cross with special reference to the work carried on in Iowa during the World War.

After a discussion of the sources out of which the Red Cross originated, the formation of the American Red Cross is traced in considerable detail. The reorganization at the beginning of the World War is next considered and the development of its work in the United States is presented.

An analysis of the different departments of Red Cross work in the nation and the states is given, covering such topics as finances, women's work, canteen service, home service, camp service, nursing service and the Junior Red Cross.

Finally the return to a peace basis is taken up and a description and criticism of the future work and possibilities of the Red Cross is presented.



BIOGRAPHY

Earl S. Fullbrook was born in Armour, South Dakota, September 10, 1892. His undergraduate work was taken in Morningside College. For two years after graduation he was engaged in social work in Sioux City. He entered the State University of Iowa in 1916. During two summers he was on the research staff of the State Historical Society of Iowa. He was instructor in economics in the State University of Iowa for the academic year 1919-1920 and is now assistant professor of economics in the State University of Nebraska.